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No. 17,217.

號四廿月七年八十壹百九千壹

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1918.

午戌大歲年七國民華中

PRICE \$3.00 Per Month.



NOTICE.

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Colony should apply in person at the
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daily.
Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or identification papers. All
persons, with certain exceptions, who
remain in the Colony for more than
seven days are required to register their
names under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1915. Forms of
Registration giving the particulars
required may be obtained at the G.P.O.
and at all Police Stations.
The penalty for non compliance is a
fine not exceeding \$50.

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WHICH ARE THE SHARERS OF
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LTD.,
and
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS
ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1914.
\$23,970,367.

12-Authorised Capital \$5,000,000
Subscribed Capital \$2,500,000
Paid-up Capital \$2,437,500
11-Fire Fund \$3,837,047
11-Life & Accident Funds \$17,567,500
Sinking Fund Account \$23,970,367

Revenue Fire Branch \$2,381,456
Life and Annuity \$2,141,593
Revenue Marine Department 337,232
Other Receipts 475,940
\$5,335,298

The Accumulative Funds of the various
Branches are separately invested, and, by
Act of Parliament, are not to be used
for the claims under the respective Depart-
ments of the Company's Business.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY,
LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS
8.50 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.30 p.m. to 11.00
p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of
an hour.

7.30 a.m. SUNDAYS
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12 Noon Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
8.00 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

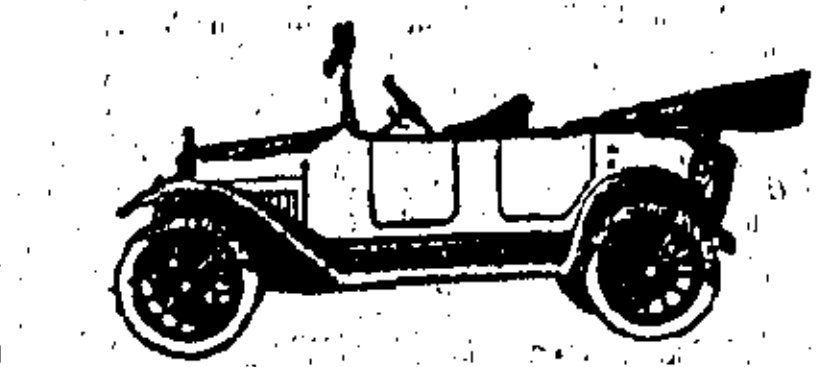
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Extra Car at 12 midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
Des Voeux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for
all cars not already full running at the
time stated in the Company's time tables,
but not for special cars, can be obtained
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No Season ticket will be issued until
payment therefor has been made in Bank
Notes or by Cheques or Comptometer order
representing Bank Note.

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From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 4 p.m.

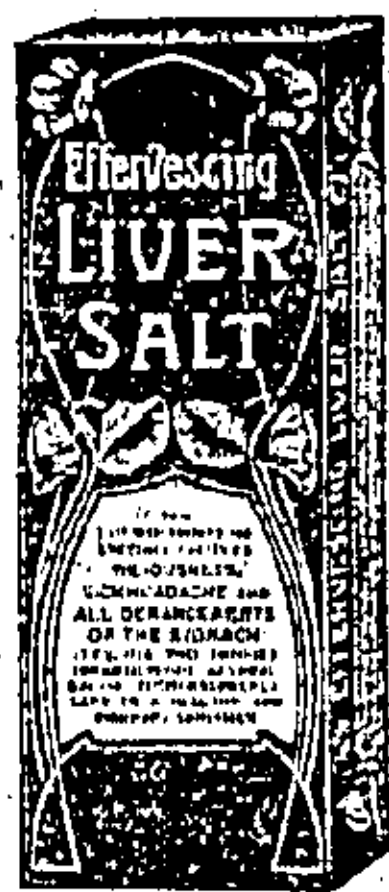
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HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

Sailings—S.S. "SUI AN" to Macao daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays 9 a.m.)
S.S. "SUI TAI" to Macao daily at 2 p.m. (Sundays excepted).
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Refreshing Drink.

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Cuisine under European Supervision.
A first-class String Orchestra renders selections from 2.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.

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CAN BE MAILED TO ANY ADDRESS FROM THE

"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

THE GREAT BATTLE.

A SEVERE DEFEAT FOR THE ENEMY.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail)

IMPORTANCE OF ALLIED SUCCESSES

ENEMY HOPES FALSIFIED.
GERMAN TROOPS TOLD TO
AVOID COMPLETE DISASTER.

PARIS, July 22.

A Havas Agency message states:
Following the re-crossing on the
Marne by the Germans on Friday
night, victory was won yesterday
when the Crown Prince's forces were
compelled to retreat from Chateau
Thierry, which city was re-occupied
by Allied troops at daybreak. The
region north-north-east of this place
has been cleared to the extent of
three or four miles. Marching
ahead with an even sequence of suc-
cesses, indicating excellent organi-
sation, the Allies again gained im-
portant stretches of ground and, in ad-
dition to winning back Chateau
Thierry, made considerable advance
on both flanks of the Soissons-Marne-
Reims salient.

On the left Generalissimo Foch's
troops pushed well ahead astride the
Ourcq and reached the Soissons-
Chateau Thierry high road, which is
the main line of communication for
General von Boehm's armies, which
will now have to rely in two or three
third-rate roads a mile or so further
back.

The main railway line of supply
is also under fire. At many points
the advance is several miles, despite
the tremendous and furious efforts
of the Germans to hold it. The
value of this success will be more
apparent with the development of
operations.

On the right, between the Marne
and Rheims, the Allies met with
fierce opposition from troops, told off
to avoid the complete disaster that
would befall the Crown Prince's
armies if the defence broke down on
this flank. But, nevertheless, the
British with their French and Italian
comrades made appreciable advance
in the difficult country of Montagne-
de-Rheims and especially in the
Ardre Valley.

In order to better realize the
importance of the successes won by
the Allied troops, it may be interest-
ing to recall the articles published
by the German Press before the
Allied counter-offensive.

In the Berliner Tageblatt General
von Ardenne emphasized the fact
that there was no fear of the issue,
and the establishment of the Ger-
mans south of the Marne might be
considered definitive.

The Military editor of the Deutsche
Tages-Zeitung stated that the French
must definitely give up hope of
making the German troops re-cross
the Marne.

German papers to-day must regret
publishing such articles, which prove
that the Imperial troops suffered a
severe defeat.

THE BRITISH FRONT.

HOSTILE ARTILLERY FIRING.

LONDON, July 22.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig
reports:—
There was hostile artillery firing
to the south of Arras and east of
Nieppe Forest.

A strong west wind and low clouds
on Sunday almost prevented flying,
but on a small part of the front
various targets were bombed, includ-
ing a railway station. A direct hit
was obtained on an ammunition
train.

Five hostile machines were brought
down. Four British machines are
missing.

Our night-fliers were able to raid
the Bully front. They dropped 13
tons of bombs on the railways at
Secigny, Menin, Lille and Cambrai.

AERIAL ACTIVITIES.

POWDER AND ANILINE
FACTORIES HIT.

LONDON, July 22.

The Air Ministry reports:—
We dropped a ton of bombs on
rail sidings at James and attacked
the Badische aniline factory. Many
good bursts were observed and a
large explosion was caused in the
factory.

South-eastward of Zweibrücken
we bombed three aerodromes.

Our low-fliers hit and brought to
a standstill five trains. We also
bombed and machine-gunned search-
lights and anti-aircraft guns.

All our machines returned.
"We attacked, on Monday, an im-
portant powder factory at Rottweil,
hitting a big shed, with the result
that several others blew up and the
fire was seen sixty miles away.
All our machines returned.

THE ADVANCE IN ALBANIA.

LONDON, July 22.

A French Eastern communiqué
states:—

To the north of the Devoll our
troops dashingly carried Austrian
positions, backed by the river Holla.
We captured 100 prisoners.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE FRENCH OFFENSIVE.

ENEMY COUNTER-ATTACK
SMASHED.

LONDON, July 22.

A French communiqué states:—
"The enemy, at night-time, restricted
himself to counter-artillery work north
of the Ourcq and between the Marne
and Rheims, notably at Bois-de-Courton
and Bois-du-Roi."

Between the Ourcq and the Marne
we smashed up a powerful enemy
counter-attack in the regions of
Grisolles and Bezaud German.

We maintained our positions every-
where.

ENEMY TIRELESSLY ATTACKED.

LONDON, July 22.

A French communiqué states:—
Under the double pressure of the
French and Americans operating between
the Ourcq and the Marne and the French,
who crossed the river between Fossey
and Châtreaux, the Germans were driven
back beyond the line, Bezaud German
to Mont St. Pers.

Chateau-Thierry is practically cleared
northwards.

Between the Marne and Rheims there
has been a most violent battle all day,
the French and British in conjunction
with the Italians tirelessly attacking
large enemy forces. We captured St.
Euphrasie and Bouilly and gained
ground in the Ardre valley.

The British in Courton and Roy
woods captured four guns and 400
prisoners, including 11 officers, of
whom two were colonels.

Despite a storm and low clouds on
the 20th, pilots brought down 11 German
aeroplanes. French and British bombers
dropped six tons of bombs on "Givron-
convoys and concentrations. A Victor
Fouca brought down seven machines
between the 18th and 19th, bringing up
his bag to 66.

AMERICANS CAPTURE 6,000
PRISONERS.

LONDON, July 22.

An American communiqué, dated
yesterday, says:—
Between the Aisne and the Marne the
day brought fresh successes, the enemy
being forced to yield bitterly contested
positions.

We have captured in the past few
days over 6,000 prisoners, over 100
cannon and many tons of mortars and
machine-guns.

(Continued on Page 3.)

INTIMATIONS

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Three Dollars per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1918, will be payable on FRIDAY, 26th July, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Friday, the 19th, to Friday, the 26th July (both days inclusive) during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

General Agents for the WEST POINT BUILDING CO., LTD.
Hongkong, July 19, 1918. 588

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

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Hongkong, July 19, 1918. 588

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

JUNKET

Cannot be excelled with tinned or fresh stewed fruit.

COULOMMIER CHEESE.

COTTAGE CHEESE.

Nourishing and ideal food.

DEVONSHIRE CREAM.

Can always be had.

We supply Junket Tablets on application.

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We guarantee the quality of our Bread and Cakes.

We use the highest grade of materials in their Manufacture.

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BY

(BILLY WILLIAMS)

COMEDIAN.

6000 (When Father Papared the Parlor
(Don't go out with Him to-night.

5001 (Wake up John Pull
(I'll lend you my best Girl.

6002 (Where the Crowd goes
(Let's have a Song on the Gramophone.

6003 (I never heard Father Laugh so
(My Lull from Glasgow Town.

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WILLS

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AND IN

TINS OF

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CIGARETTES.

SOLD IN

THREE STRENGTHS.

MILD

MEDIUM

& FULL.



Navy Cut

for the

Pipe.

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

GERMAN DESIGNS ON RUSSIA.

WHY BOLSHIEVISM ARE OPPOSED TO JAPANESE ACTION.

The onward march of Germany in Russia, of which there is daily example, should surprise no one familiar with Hun methods of conquest. The complicated and onerous clauses of the peace treaty provide immediate pretext for continued invasion.

In proportion as Germany advances in the north or in the south, fears of the Bolsheviks for their own existence increase. This is the explanation of their opposition to Japanese intervention in Siberia. The field of their own activities in Great Russia is rapidly growing smaller; the Ukraine is inoperative. Presently only such regions as the Urals will be left. This last refuge would be threatened by a Japanese advance. Thus, the Bolsheviks are in danger of a Russo-Japanese pincher movement which will "destroy the Russian Revolution" possesses unconscious humor. That which is destroyed can no longer suffer destruction.

GRAIN AND BUTTER STORIES.

The Japanese, indeed, as the restorers of law and order, would be welcomed by the moderates in Russia; but, naturally, their presence in Siberia would hinder the Bolsheviks. Yet their guardianship is greatly needed for the vast stocks of grain which have accumulated in Western Siberia during the past four years. Unless our Far Eastern Allies protect these foodstuffs they will go to Petrograd and Moscow. In Western Siberia, also, immense quantities of butter, produced from the dairy region round Tobolsk, are stored in refrigerators. The Russian people, some little better off, but the need of it is some little better off, in Germany. (and of all this is pressing in Germany.) Tobolsk, the residence of the ex-Tsar, is linked with the suggestion that the Japanese will be instrumental in liberating him and restoring the old regime. There is not the least reason for supposing any such thing.

But, unfortunately, this absurdity has circulated, particularly in America, where its effect has been to discourage the Japanese venture. America's love of liberty has been directly invoked to stay the hand of Japan in undertaking her pious mission. Even President Wilson's admirably conceived message to the Soviets has been exploited by the Bolsheviks in the hope, possibly not groundless, that it will be followed by a monetary grant. The immediate effect of Mr. Wilson's benevolent gesture has been to create some cleavage of opinion, apparently between Washington and Tokyo, which is to be regretted.

Ex.

NO APPETITE THIS WEATHER?

Then you need the aid of

PINKETTES

the little laxative which accelerates digestion, gently stimulates the liver, dispels constipation, biliousness, sick headaches.

Of all Chemists, 20 cents the pinch, or post free from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 Macomber Road, Shanghai.

22-23, HING ANHO

PRISONERS OF WAR.

PROVISIONS OF FRANCO-GERMAN AGREEMENT.

The Franco-German Agreement, for the exchange of prisoners, came into force on May 15. The most important provisions are as follows:-

1. All non-commissioned officers and men were to be repatriated, head for head and gratuity for gratuity, if they had been in captivity for 18 months.

2. Officers who had been in captivity for 18 months were to be interned in Switzerland head for head regardless of rank.

3. Officers, non-commissioned officers, and men taken prisoners before November, 1916, and interned in Switzerland on the ground of ill-health were, with certain exceptions, to be repatriated without regard to rank or number.

4. Invalids were to be repatriated or interned in Switzerland under the Bern Agreement of March 15, 1918.

The Agreement, Lord Newton said in the House of Lords, applied to Belgians captured by Germans and Germans captured by Belgians. As for civilians, all were to be repatriated, whatever their age and sex. Civilians interned in Switzerland were to be repatriated, but were not to be employed in any military service at the front, on the lines of communication, within occupied enemy territory, or within the territory of an Allied State. The transfer of civilians was to be completed within six months.

He told the House that the action of the French Government had come upon the British Government as a surprise, and declared that it was not incumbent upon the British Government to adopt an exactly similar procedure.

Lord Salisbury gave expression to what was obviously the general feeling by declaring that public opinion would be greatly dissatisfied if French prisoners could be exchanged in large numbers and nothing of the kind were done on the British side.

Lord Newton, in a second speech, stated that the number of British civilian prisoners of war in Germany at the present time was 3,750, of whom about 2,600 were seamen. The number of German civilians remaining in this

country was about 21,000. He estimated that, if the Germans could be persuaded to exchange not only the combatants of 1914-1915, but the civilians, the number on each side would work out fairly equally. For himself, he said frankly that the sooner this matter was concluded the more he would rejoice.

CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS.

During a discussion in the House of Lords on conscientious objectors, Lord Peel said the Home Office were considering whether these men could not be allowed some further mitigation of punishment. He did not wish, however, to hold out any hope that after undergoing a limited term of imprisonment they would be free to go back to civil life. Only those who had failed to satisfy the tribunals that they were conscientious objectors or those who refused to do any kind of work of national importance were punished.

664,000 GERMANS "MISSING."

Amsterdam, April 27.—According to today's "Vorwärts," General von Wisberg stated in the Budget Committee of the Reichstag yesterday that on March 31 last the number of men reported missing had reached a total of 664,104. Of this number 236,675 were prisoners in France, 119,000 in England, and 157,000 in Russia and Rumania, while most of the others [151,428] could be regarded as dead.

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No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	57'	27' 6"	10'	7' 6"	10'
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	54'	27' 6"	10'	7' 6"	10'
Patent Slip, No. 1, Kowloon	24'	12' 6"	10'	7' 6"	10'
Patent Slip, No. 2, Kowloon	22'	12' 6"	10'	7' 6"	10'
TALKOKTUI					
Consolidation Dock	144' 2"	32' 6"	10'	7' 6"	10'
ABERDEEN					
Hope Dock, Lapsook Dock	128'	32' 6"	10'	7' 6"	10'

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TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

EXTRAORDINARILY BITTER FIGHTING.

LONDON, July 22. Reuter's Correspondent at the French Headquarters, telegraphing at eleven o'clock yesterday evening, says:—

The fighting at Montagne-de-Reims was extraordinarily bitter. Highland and North County troops sent into the battle yesterday were again heavily engaged to-day and they further progressed despite the masses of German reinforcements, and captured Saint Euphrasie and Bouilly.

Between the Aisne and the Marne our progress was more rapid. North of the Ourey we crossed the Soissons-Chateau Thierry Road at several points, but the enemy is defending Soissons most obstinately. South of the Ourey, where the enemy is pressed from the West and South by the French, who have crossed the river Rail, the retreat is still more rapid.

The line now runs through the villages of La Croix, Griselles and Epilly, making an advance of five miles from the West and three from the South. The French infantry stormed the heights east of La Croix and Griselles.

We took, in enemy positions south of the Marne, 400 machine-guns and 100 cannons.

It is evident that the enemy means to cling to the last to both flanks of the present line, straightening it if necessary. With his left in Montagne-de-Reims and his right on the plateau above Soissons he could still present a formidable defensive front on the great plain running south-east from the Aisne between the Vesle and Chise Rivers.

GERMAN ATTEMPTS TO DISGUISE DISASTER.

LONDON, July 22. The newspapers expose the absurdity of the German apologies for re-crossing the Marne and remark that the furious and foolish attempts to disguise the disaster are the most significant and welcome signal that could be made from Berlin at this particular moment, for a grave defeat has been imposed on the enemy, who dare not, for both political and military reasons, contemplate failure. What was the delightful theory that the Germans had accomplished their purpose is the fact that the Crown Prince is fighting most furiously between the Marne and Rheims, ruthlessly sacrificing his rear-guards to prevent a rout. It is suggested that General Ludendorff's arrogant under-valuation of the Allied offensive powers is due to his belief of the nonsense recently published in Germany about General Foch and his reserves.

FRENCH AND AMERICANS' CONTINUED PROGRESS.

[Havas Agency.]

PARIS, July 20. Despite fierce resistance, the French and American troops continued to progress yesterday between the Aisne and the Marne, wresting from the enemy a large number of highly important positions.

The count of prisoners and material is not yet complete and the figure given will be higher than that given in the communiqué, when the exact number of captives from all sectors is known.

Yesterday's gains were made in the face of a desperate defence by a powerfully reinforced enemy. After the first day's surprise the German Command rushed up bodies of reserves nightly to the danger zone, which spread out along the whole battle-front, to stiffen the breaking line of badly battered Divisions, reeling under the blows of the French and American troops. But even this array of fresh troops could not withstand the Allied onslaught nor could determined counter-attacks dislodge the French and Americans from the ground gained on Thursday. The plateau dominating Soissons on the south-west, in the Soissons and Chateau Thierry regions, were firmly held, while on the centre of the Allied line a fresh advance of several kilometres is reported. On the right flank, the plateau north-west of Bonnes and the height north of Courchamps were brilliantly stormed and won. The operations on both flanks of the Marne salient, with their important results, have completely stopped the enemy's activity, on the Marne and Champagne fronts.

General Foch's move not only stopped the march on Epernay, but relieved the pressure on this centre for a brilliant counter-attack early yesterday. The enemy was hurled back to a considerable distance. Progress was made also on several points north of the Marne on the Montagne-de-Reims front.

THE RETREAT ACROSS THE MARNE.

[Havas Agency.]

PARIS, July 21. Just as his brilliant Lieutenant-Hotzendorf had been obliged to re-cross the Piave in disorder, Ludendorff has just re-crossed the Marne under the pressure of French troops.

The first reason why the Germans lost the strip of ground stretching over 19 kilometres, which they had succeeded in occupying on the south bank of the river at the price of most costly sacrifices, is the French and American counter-attack on the right flank of the enemy between the Aisne and Marne. The advance made was sufficient to threaten the German lines of communication by rail and road, and make the re-occupation of the hostile troops most difficult. Besides, the series of local

attacks, after checking the enemy advance, rendered the French masters of the heights dominating the German position and continually exposed them to artillery fire. Finally, the steady activity of our batteries and aviation in ceaselessly shelling the banks of the Marne at all places where the enemy threw bridges across made them untenable for the German Divisions shut in on the left bank almost without communication with the great mass of the army. Since July 17, no transport has been able to pass from one bank to the other. Unable to advance, their positions dangerously threatened on their right bank flank, pressed on the left, crushed by our shells and on the point of running short of food and ammunition, the Divisions which had been destined to capture Epernay and Châlons had only one chance of escape left, which was to beat a retreat. They began on the night of the 19th-20th, but, attention being drawn to the clouds of smoke spread on the Marne to try to mask their movements, a terrible fire broke forth over their divisions. It was under a shower of shells and a rain of bullets from machine-guns, which broke down the bridges and covered both banks of the Marne with projectiles, the Germans losing in dead more than fifty per cent of their effectives, that they were able to carry out their evacuation.

HYDRA HEADS OF ENTENTE RESERVES.

SIGNIFICANT WAIL FROM GERMANY.

[Havas Agency.]

AMSTERDAM, July 22. The *Algemeen Handelsblad*, referring to the Allied counter-offensive, contains the following significant passages: "Victories in attack and defence have so far been the justification for the German people continuing to entertain strong hopes. What is now happening on the Western Front is assuredly calculated to bring those people to their senses who represented the German summer campaign of 1918 as a grandiose military phenomenon, ending with the complete re-occupation of the enemy. Despite all the victories, Germany still fights against material and numerical superiority. Our initiative too has to be daily re-born and the Hydra heads of the Entente reserves to be daily cut off. All our victories are the victories of a defender."

SWEDISH PRESS COMMENT.

[Havas Agency.]

STOCKHOLM, July 22. For once the pro-German-Swedish press does not attempt to minimize the importance of the Allied advance. Enormous headlines in the Stockholm *Dagens Nyheter* and *Stockholms Tidning* declare that the German reverses are increasing. The *Indagningen*, carefully reviewing the position, says the German re-crossing of the Marne marks "the complete relinquishment of the great offensive and admits failure. All the abortive explanations from Berlin cannot alter the fact that nobody will credit the statement that the German High Command has achieved its aim. On the other hand, the importance of the success of the French counter-offensive cannot be estimated by territory won alone. The 'elastic defence' which the Germans claimed as their speciality has been applied by the French in Champagne, whereas the Germans entirely forgot their own methods."

SPANISH OPINION.

[Havas Agency.]

LONDON, July 22. The *Times* Correspondent at Santander says the failure of the German offensive has definitely affected Spanish opinion, and many ardent Germanophiles are beginning to waver.

BRITISH GAIN GROUND.

[Havas Agency.]

LONDON, July 22. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: "We gained ground yesterday, south-eastward of Hebuterne. The French, in conjunction with the French, carried out a successful minor enterprise at night-time southward of Villers Bretonneux and captured a few prisoners and machine-guns. Our raiding parties entered trenches at night-time at Neuville Vitasse, Colonne-sur-la-Lys and northward of Baillou and brought back prisoners. We repulsed a hostile raid on Baillou."

TIBET REVOLTS AGAINST CHINESE.

[Havas Agency.]

LONDON, July 22. The *Times* Correspondent at Peking, telegraphing on July 19, says that Tibet has revolted against the Chinese. As the Central Government is unable to finance the frontier forces, it is impossible for the latter to withstand the Tibetan advance. An armistice has been arranged.

THE ADVANCE IN ALBANIA.

[Havas Agency.]

CAVALRY CHARGE AERODROME. LONDON, July 22. The *Daily Mail*'s Correspondent at Valona, telegraphing on the 17th inst., says that during the Italian advance in Albania 500 cavalry men charged an aerodrome with drawn sabres. The astonished airmen and mechanics surrendered without resisting.

AUSTRIANS SHOOT 300 CZECHS.

[Havas Agency.]

LONDON, July 22. The *Times* Correspondent says the Austrians have, apparently, shot 300 Czechs captured on the Piave, who formerly belonged to the Austrian Army.

AUSTRIAN CABINET RESIGNS.

[Havas Agency.]

COPENHAGEN, July 22. A message from Vienna states that the Austrian Cabinet has resigned. It is anticipated that Count Czernin will form a new Cabinet.

A HAPPY COINCIDENCE.

[Havas Agency.]

LONDON, July 22. The Admiralty reports that by a happy coincidence on the same day the Allies drove back the Germans across the Marne, the British destroyer *Janet* sank a German submarine.

THE SILVER MARKET.

[Havas Agency.]

LONDON, July 22. Messrs. Samuel, Montagu and Company's Silver Report says:—The price is unchanged and the tone is robust. The Shanghai exchange has eased to 4.81.

AUSTRALIA'S WORK IN MALAYA.

[Havas Agency.]

ROMANCE OF DREDGING. Australia is deeply interested in the exploitation of the Malay and Siam tin fields. Within recent years companies have been formed having authorised capitals totalling £1,190,000, of which only £978,000 has been called up. English concerns working in the same districts have nominal capitals amounting to £1,000,000, of which £200,000 has been subscribed, says the *Sunday Star* (Sydney).

Australian shareholders have been fortunate since the start of the industry several years ago. Stocks have moved upwardly on the exchanges, and ten ventures out of the 15 quoted on the Sydney Exchange, have risen in either dividends or bonuses. £841,890, besides having established big reserve funds.

The inauguration of the bucket-dredging in South-West Siam reads like a romance. The increase in the price of the metal less than eight years ago caused considerable consternation among the tin manufacturers of the Commonwealth. The outlook was gloomy in the extreme. Factory profits fell to a minimum, and even these were subject to the risk of absorption owing to the excessive packing costs. Though the present price of this indispensable metal has reached a record of £300 per ton, huge profits, have accrued from an enterprise founded primarily by the tin manufacturers of the Commonwealth.

PROMISING WORK.

The tin-dredging industry in Siam dates from the visit of a commercial man sent by the Tasmanian tin manufacturers to represent their interests and vend their goods in the Chinese Empire, the Philippine Islands, and the Malay Peninsula. The economic results of his peregrinations through Asia were the foundation of the Tongkah Harbour Dredging Co., and sundry subsidiary concerns. In connection with his commercial commission, the agent, not early into intimate relations with Sir Bee, then High Commissioner of the South-West Province of Siam, suggested that he should inspect the vast areas of tin-bearing country in the vicinity of Tongkah. He did so, and discovered that the natives and Chinese were working alluvial deposits which lost themselves in the waters of the harbour. His knowledge of the industry in Siam was in good stead. He at once secured a concession embracing the whole of the waters of Tongkah Bay. Returning to Hobart, Captain Miles induced Messrs. Jones and Jackson, two of the firms of tin manufacturers, to take over the project, and the whole of the money was found by the people interested in the industry.

MY SEE-FINANCIAL.

While negotiating for the concession over Tongkah Bay, the syndicate was confronted by what looked insurmountable obstacles. Sir Bee was a financier of singularly high attainments, and took full advantage of the prerogatives of his position. The syndicate, however, was not deterred. The Siam Government was insufficient compensation, in his opinion, and he refused to endorse the Tongkah concession unless the syndicate undertook to construct a huge breakwater in the harbour at a cost of £500,000. The project, which was a masterpiece of the day induced the syndicate to subscribe to Sir Bee's stipulations. At a later stage, when dredging was in full swing, the syndicate was able to divest itself of this onerous responsibility by a payment of £25,000, spread over a period of seven years.

THE WORLD'S PRODUCTION.

More than one half the world's production of tin comes by the way of the Straits Settlements. The area embraced includes the Malay Peninsula and adjacent islands. In other words, that part of the world which produces no less than 80,000 tons of tin annually. Bolivia comes next in importance, and then Cornwall and Australia, so that the Empire has a considerable hold on the output. This, more especially, as the great bulk of the steadily-increasing Bolivian tin output goes directly to England for final treatment.

HEAVY U-BOAT LOSSES.

LONDON, June 2.—Italian naval officers state that owing to the success of the anti-submarine measures, an Austrian submarine is now encountered. They expressed the opinion that if the Entente published the number of enemy submarines destroyed, the figures would astound the world, especially the German people, who were being glibly told that the British mine fields in the North Sea had accounted for many German submarines.

CAUSES AND CURE FOR DIARRHOEA.

OVEREATING, a change in the temperature, unripe fruit, and impure water are among the causes of diarrhoea. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy cures these troubles in a few minutes. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

FUTURE OF RUSSIAN ROUBLES.

[Havas Agency.]

A PROBLEM AFTER THE WAR. A question will arise when the war is over as to the value of different issues of Russian roubles. (Writes a correspondent to the *Yand Kyu Shu*). The present quoted value of the rouble is about 12 cents, whereas the par value is about 512 cents.

The general view of the subject is that a rouble is a rouble, no matter when, how or by whom issued, and that they should all be treated by the Russian Government when the war is over as of equal value. It would seem, however, that this view of the case is open to objection, and that there is a very wide difference in value.

The roubles issued under the Tsar were put out by a *de facto* Government recognised by every Power in the world as to its sovereign right on all financial questions. While the Kerensky roubles may be open to question, it would seem plain that the paper rouble issued by the Bolshevik insurgents should stand on an entirely different basis.

This so-called Government is not recognised by Russia nor by any nation, not even by Germany, which is now fighting it. It would follow, therefore, that if the Bolshevik regime collapses its edicts, laws, and paper issues would all collapse with it, its authority being assumed and not accepted.

If this results the money issued by it would seem to be of no value, and somewhat in the category of the counterfeit.

The stand may therefore be taken, when normal times resume, that the paper money issued by the Tsar's Government is of value, while that of the Bolshevik insurgents is worthless. This would seem to be the logical view, but the matter will become of great importance. That there should be a large difference in the present value of these different issues of roubles would seem evident.

SIEMENS BROTHERS.

Rumours having been circulated to the effect that the enemy-owned shares in Siemens Bros. and Co., Ltd. have been purchased by the Victoria Metropolitan Westinghouse group, a full statement appears in the *Birmingham Daily Post* of May 3rd denying that the report has any foundation, and stating the facts in the following terms:—The actual purchase of the Siemens Bros. has not been sold by the Public Trustee, and is not for sale, but certain shares in the company which before the war were held in Germany, and these only have been sold. After prolonged negotiations, these shares were transferred to a group of English financiers, but not to persons having any connection with the Westinghouse Co. or the Metropolitan or any of the allied companies. The financial group who have bought the shares from the Public Trustee are a syndicate represented by Messrs. C. Birch, Crisp and Co. of London. The board has been reconstituted and the directors are now:—Wm. Bull, M.P. (chairman of J.V. Singer and Sons), Clifford J. Gory, B.A., M.P. (director of the Barry Railway Co.), and chairman of several colliery undertakings), Lord Queensborough (a director of A. Barrack and Co. and other firms), Mr. G. Mure Ritchie (chairman of the Blaenau Ffestio, Ltd.), the Barrow Hematite Steel Co. and others), Mr. J. H. Thomas (stock broker, Cardiff, a director of upwards of 20 companies), and Mr. G. Chauvin (managing director of Siemens Bros. and Co., Ltd., and the West India and Panama Colonisation Co.).

It was recently stated in the House of Commons by Sir Albert Stanley that no company had been formed for purchasing the shares, and it may be further added that the articles of association are now in such a form that the control of the company can only be vested in British subjects. The Public Trustee required an assurance before the sale that the purchasers would carry on the business as in the past, and this was given. The company was registered in December, 1893, to take over the business of telegraph engineers, etc., of Messrs. Siemens Bros. The capital is £200,000 in fully-paid shares of £5, and there is a 4 per cent. debenture stock (part of £20,000 authorised) for £50,000. Dividends of 7 per cent. were paid in the years 1915, 1916, 1917, and 1918, and 10 per cent. last year.

KAISER'S TRAVELLERS.

SOLACE FOR EXPULSION FROM ENEMY COUNTRIES. According to a Berlin telegram in the *Cologne Gazette*, the Kaiser has furnished copies of a photograph of himself for circulation among German troops expelled from enemy countries, accompanied by the following message:—

"By God's grace and our superior achievements, the war of defence to which our enemies forced us has led to victories which will leave deep traces in the world-development of the next few decades. A stronger Empire and a people of clearer insight will be with our German brothers abroad when they rebuild the work-places, German industry, and German intellectual life. God bless every German house which loyally and proudly preserves its own character. God prosper every man who is an honour to his German name. God protect the German mothers who quietly and patiently bring up the children in the spirit of their fathers, and protect us all by the bond of a strong national sense of duty so that we may labour for the future and greatness of the German national community. Unity is strength."

LADY MAILED TO DEATH BY A TIGER.

A sad story of death by being maulled by a tiger comes from Palghat district, Central Provinces, India. Miss Sneyd, sister of the Irrigation Officer, bearing the name—The beast had been twice shot by the lady's brothers who followed it. Miss Sneyd, thinking the tiger had received its quietus, descended from a car and went in the direction she judged the second shot was fired from, only to meet an enraged and mortally wounded animal. Not a sound was heard in the terrible tragedy to warn the brothers, who, following up the blood trail, discovered the body of their sister and, a few paces beyond, that of the tiger.

DON'T NEGLECT YOUR FAMILY.

WHEN you fail to provide your family with a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, this season of the year, you are neglecting them, as bowel complaint is sure to be prevalent, and it is too dangerous a misdeed to be trifled with. This is especially true if there are children in the family. A dose or two of this remedy will place the trouble under control and perhaps save a life, or at least a doctor's bill. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

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ANOTHER FRACAS IN HONGKOW.

[Havas Agency.]

A CHINESE CONSTABLE STABBED.

[Havas Agency.]

The *N. C. Daily News* of Saturday last has the following report under the above headlines:—Further serious trouble broke out in the early hours of yesterday morning in the Hongkew district, when a large body of Japanese assembled in Woosung and Quinson Roads. It is not clear what brought about the gathering of Japanese, who appear, however, to have been considerably excited since the events outside the Hongkew-Police Station on Tuesday, following the altercation between some Japanese sailors and a watch-maker. Ever since then there have been rumours circulating, one of which was that the Japanese were going to be attacked—by whom it is not clear, and it seems that for the purpose of meeting that attack they assembled early yesterday morning.

The attitude of the crowd—a seditious proportion of whom are said to have been armed with daggers and sword-sticks, was such that the whole of the Japanese section of the Police Force had to be called out and the Police were kept busy until between 2 and 3 o'clock.

STABBED FOUR TIMES. Two Chinese constables were injured in the scuffling which took place, one being stabbed four times with some sharp instrument twice in the head, and the other in the back. His injuries were sufficiently serious to necessitate his removal to St. Luke's Hospital. A second Chinese constable was hit over the left eye with a piece of wood, while a Japanese, who appears to have been taking part in the stone-throwing, which the crowd indulged in, received a nasty blow on the head from a stone thrown by his own party.

The police handled the rioters with good humour throughout and also time, according to violence. Only one arrest was made of a Japanese and he was taken before the Japanese magistrate. On inquiry into the matter it transpired that the man arrested had only been in Shanghai a day and he was released.

We understand that the more responsible sections of the Japanese community strongly disapprove of the affairs of Tuesday, and Thursday-Friday night and yesterday afternoon held a meeting at the Japanese Club to consider the situation.

LATER.

Further trouble broke out last night in Hongkew, this time taking rather a novel form. As a result two Japanese constables were badly injured—one seriously, and also a number of Chinese.

It appears that following upon the recent troubles in Hongkew, the Chinese constables who in the ordinary course should have gone on duty at about 11 o'clock did not do so, but left the station and proceeded to the Hongkew Market, where, ready armed for duty, they apparently held a meeting. At the same time there entered the crowd of Chinese constables as onlookers. Then, shortly before midnight, a number of Japanese, said to be about half a dozen, came along Woosung Road and charged the policemen who counter-attacked and a scuffle ensued. It would seem, judging from the injuries received by some of the Chinese that the Japanese must have been armed with knives for one or two Chinese sustained cut and stab wounds. Some Japanese constables who arrived on the scene, also received injuries, one being so badly hurt that on being taken to the police station it was decided not to endeavour to remove him until he had received medical attention.

Inspector Bourke, in charge of Hongkew Police Station, handled a trying situation in a most commendable manner. He succeeded in persuading the Chinese constables to return to the station and surrender their weapons and immediately had the streets patrolled by the force of the available Sikhs on duty with the result that matters were quiet again by midnight, or shortly after, wards.

DIVORCE.

[Havas Agency.]

NEW LEGISLATION. The draft of the Separation and Divorce Bill, to be introduced in the House of Lords, has been circulated. The measure is not extended to Scotland or Ireland. It is proposed that where married persons have been separated from each other by order of a stipendiary magistrate or county court judge, or by deed, or agreement in writing for a continuous period of five years, either may apply to the Court for a decree dissolving the marriage. Any party to a marriage who has been separated for five years or longer would also be entitled to apply to the Court for a decree.

LADY MAILED TO DEATH BY A TIGER.

[Havas Agency.]

A sad story of death by being maulled by a tiger comes from Palghat district, Central Provinces, India. Miss Sneyd, sister of the Irrigation Officer, bearing the name—The beast had been twice shot by the lady's brothers who followed it. Miss Sneyd, thinking the tiger had received its quietus, descended from a car and went in the direction she judged the second shot was fired from, only to meet an enraged and mortally wounded animal. Not a sound was heard in the terrible tragedy to warn the brothers, who, following up the blood trail, discovered the body of their sister and, a few paces beyond, that of the tiger.

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